1 W. F. 1006.

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Carriers in the city, I month Address THE CRITIC, Sil D Street, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 28, 1890. AN OPPORTUNITY.

It does toom that, in a country like this which is swarming with warriors who didn't get a chance to fight in 1861-5, but who are tremendously anx lous to do so now, an uprising of the Aparhes in Arlzona ought to be suppressed by volunteers. Such feaming Beabdils as Elfot P. Shepard, Murat Halatead and so on, should be able to slake their thirst for homielde at such a moment as the present.

APPROVED, UNANIMOUSLY.

The appointment by President Harri son of Mesers, A. T. Britton and A. A. Wilson as World's Fair Commissioners of the District of Columbia has been commented upon approvingly at home and abroad. Two better men could not have been selected. And in the appointment of Mr. E. Kurtz Johnson as the alternate of Colonel Britton and of Mr. Dorsey Claggett as the alternate of Mr. Wilson the President earned the thanks of this entire community.

NEITHER ASS NOR DEVIL.

The Detroit Journal, in commenting upon the speech lately made by Assistant Postermaster General Clarkson at Boston, refers to him by saying: "A certain animal warned Balaam that an is not an ass. He is as wise as a serpent. And he is really one of the best of fellows-we have been informed. Indeed. he is so we have been told-an angel, or, at least, three quarters angel; and upon actual observation of him, we have learned, definitely, that he has neither long ears nor a slit hoof.

GOOD NEWS.

Governor James E. Campbell of Ohlo, was at New York last Monday. In an interview with a reporter of the Mer newspaper he stated that he had set the slightest doubt that the Democrats would carry the State at the election to be held next November, and that a majority of the Congressional delegation returned at that election would be Democratic. One of the reasons he gave for this belief was that there are more Republican farmers in Objo dissatistied with the tariff than Democratic party.

In 1880 the aggregate of the bonded and floating debts of the Eastern States was \$51,270,183.72, and in 1800, \$39,-974,066.29, a decrease of \$11,296,117.43. In 1880 the aggregate of the same debts of the Middle States was \$44,-

a decrease of \$11,387,482.50. In 1880 the aggregate of the same, debts of the Southern States was \$135,-639,041.87, and in 1890, \$107,616,077.69,

a decrease of \$28,022,064.18. In 1880 the aggregate of the same debts of the Western States was \$51, 344,181.80, and In 1800, \$47,591,261, a

decrease of \$3 759.484.91. In 1880 the total of these debts of the feur geegraphical divisions specified was \$283,130,382.60, and in 1890, \$228,-

\$29,817.69, a decrease of \$54,459,484 91. It will be observed by the reader of these figures that the Southern Stales have reduced their debts in greater special, by more than a million and a half of dollars, than the aggregate re- of policy in other parts of the country duction made by the Eastern, Middle

In the Western States debt-reduction has progressed slowly, and the Eastern and Middle States have been of about equal industry at this commendable

(in this subject the Census Office says that the States have reduced their debts to this extent mainly by applying to the sedemption of their obligations the revenue not needed for current expenses. In a few cases, however, a reduction of the debt has been effected by the enforced redemption of obligations at a discount, but the amount of reduction through this process cannot he ascertained until the statements of ontstanding debts in those States have been compared with the cash receipts and expenditures on account of the debt for the same period and the differences noted. It is expected that the comparisen will be completed in time for pubication with the full statement of National and State finances.

HERE AT WASHINGTON.

The proposition that Congress shall appropriate \$350,600 for the purpose of completing the Grant monument in Riverside Park is in lurid illustration of the meanness and impudence of the city of New York. The country can hardly have forgotten the ofreumstances attending the death of General Grant and the controversy that ensued relative to the location of his tomb. Almost the cathre country, North South, East and West, united in declaring that Wash-

ington should be the burial place. Everybody excepting a few gentlemen in New York recognized the propriety of the arrangement. Washington, the National Capital, the city of parks and menuments and memorial signifures, should be the spot. But at that moment New York stepped in with her usual noisy arrogance and claimed the honer for herself. There was nothing hindrance that New York did not promise, and there were no woods which could filly express her scorn for the all-they tark at Superintendent Porter. postession of other places. So the | They sattle upon their househes, throw funeral was held in New York, the up their heads, open wide their mouths procession draw together a vast con- and how at him as if a whole steeplecourse to entich the cabones, the run- ful of hells had been set that clearon saliers and the rest of the Metropolitus in their cars. They map at his besis. side rath in whose intercent the politicians" and they manifest in very many ways a " tempolics of each failure. These preside " Byt, the Commissioners of Haircon's for the

THE DAILY CRITIC had been se industrious; and there the matter dropped. The remains were conveyed to Riverside Park and deposited in a squat structure resembling in its general shape a cross between an overgrown toad stool and a Georgia smokehouse, and there they lie to this day. Five years have passed and not only have the windy promises of the New 943 D STREET NORTHWEST. | Yorkers been left unfilled, but there is no longer a pretence anywhere of a be-Hef or a hope of their fulfillment. In deed, the bill entered by Mr. Flower is a formal acknowledgement of the dis-

> reditable situation Wei sincerely hope that this offensive exhibition of cheek will be properly re buked by Congress. By all means let he illustrious character and the incalculable services of Grant be commenced rated in sultable fashion by the country be saved by his gentus and devotion: ut let the monument be set up here, upon soft which is the common prop rry of the Union-not in a city which traded on the hero's funeral and broke is promises next day!

GIVE THE SOUTH A CHANCE.

Harper's Workly seems to be surprised by the discovery that there is some disposition at the South to do away with existing political methods and to embrace a plan that will secure an absoutely independent expression of public entiment.

The truth is that this disposition is stronger among the better classes of the Southern States than with any other people is the country. What the Republicans of the North cannot or will not understand is that the South labors under a condition of things which makes such a consummation impracticable, not to say impossible.

As things stand now the people have no choice except as between two cylla The solld white line, with its tyranny of management, its rule of ring and caucus, its repression of the growing differences on questions of economy and State, is an evil confessed by all. Furthermore, it is an evil which grows more oppressive and intolerable with angle stood in the way," But Clarkson | each succeeding year. But it is not and never can be so abhorrent as the regime of the negro and the carpetbagger, under which, twenty years ago, the South was given over to misrule and spoliation and disorder, and there are no imaginable circumstances under which the whites could be made to return to that regime-none, at least, that are possible in a free country.

Nevertheless, there is in every quarter of the South where infelligent and thoughtful people dwell, an earnest and genuine desire to depart into new and better methods, and to throw off forever the despotism of the machine. If Senator Hoar and Mr. Cabot Lodge would, instead of devising schemes for subjecting the Southern whites to what they rightly believe to be the danger of negro domination, propose a plan by which the evils of ignorant and corrupt voting might be absolutely prevented, they would be promoting usethe tariff can draw away from the ful and patriotic ends. These gentlemen have, in their own State of Massachusetts, an election law which does BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS, all this. Why do they not propose it for the country at large? Northern States have found it desirable to enact laws under which the ignorant cannot vote at all, and the victous and purchaseable cannot find a market for their votes. Why is it that these reformers, so realous for peace and purity 885,895.21, and in 1890, \$33,498,419.71, home, cannot bring themselves to feet a similar solicitude for the nation as a whole! If Massachusetts and

Rhode Island needed the protection of

the Australian system, do not Alabama

and South Carolina need it still more? Of course, there would be opposition to even this kind of a national law in certain quarters, but it would proceed from the few who are the beneficiarles of the existing system, and not from the masses of the people. The latter are praying for a state of things in which they can, without danger of still worse evils, resume the proud privilege of independent political action. The causes which divide men on questions are in active operation at the South as Large districts of Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina. Virginia and Georgia are rapidly developing into great mining and manufacturing communities. Within a few years they will be the centres of this kind of production, opulent and popalous beyond any present conception If left to the processes of a natural and peaceful growth. Take a vote among the participants in this magnificent in dustrial development, including the Northern Republican as well as the Southern Democrat, and see how many voices will be raised in favor of election

splendid murch of progress! There can be but one result of the national election laws thus far proposed. and that is a return to all the worst horrors of the reconstruction ers. And the men who force the issue on the South will be held responsible by the awakened conscience and enlightened judgment of the country. They have profested themselves at home from the ignorant and victous ballot of the imported criminal and pauper. Public sentiment will want to know why they refused to protect the South from the equally ignorant and victous bullet of the native negro.

laws that will plunge these districts

into turmoil and disorder and check the

PERTINENT OR IMPERTINENTS

The press of the country is indigment and is venting its indignation to loud outeries against Hon. Robert P. Porter. superintendent of the Census.

crany?" asks the almost francied Storof New York.

"Do they imagine," continues the Size, now at the white heat of ludiguation, "that there is no limit to the patient endurance of the people of this country? Do they think they can carry their nefarious schemes without let or

And thus the cherus runs. Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart, little dogs and yearning desire to tear him into small pieces and feast upon his remains.

And what is all this about? What has Superintendent Porter done? Of what terrible offense has he been unlity? For the purpose of ascertaining The Critic sent a representative to him this morning, and asked him to confess-to give up the secret of his crime to the public through our col-

It appears that the SuperIntendent has instructed the Census Enumerators

to ask the following questions: it. Whether the or she is suffering from one or chronic disease, with the name of disease and length of time afflicted.

2). Whether detective in mind, sight, aring or speech; or whether crippled, amed or deformal, and name of defect.

4. Whather a resource carries 24. Whether a prisoner, cantiet, house child, pauper. 5 and 20. Is the home you live in hired, 5 it awned by the head or by a nember

be family?

If owned by head or member of fam-its the boose free from mortgage in-If the hout of the family is a farmer

owned by him or by a member of his 29. If owned by head or member of family, is the farm free from mortgage to-

20. If the home or farm is not owned by lead or member of family and mortgaged, give the postoffice address of owner.

It may be said, in a general way, that these inquiries are all authorized by law, and that in making them the Superintendent is doing only his duty. Section 17 of the act approved May 1 1889, which provides that the inquiries of the present consus takers shall be the same as those contained in a 2206. Revised Statutes, and the report of the Census Committee, of which Mr. Garfield was chairman, made January, 1870, will not fail to bear us out in this proposition. "These questions concerning acute or chronic diseases," says Superintendent Porter, "were asked in the tenth census, only in a much more blunt form than they are in the forthcoming one. In fact, they have been asked in some form or other in all censuses of this country from the fifth

down to the present." As to inquiries 27, 28, 29 and 30, it may be said that the Superintendent was compelled to make them by order of Congress. This order was made by the act of February 16, last, providing for the collection of farm-mortgage statistics, and the law was made in opposition to the advice of Superintendent Porter. On December 16, 1889, the Superintendent wrote to Senator Berry of Arkansas giving his reasons for believing that such a law should not be made, and on December 28 he wrote to Mr. Henderson of the House on the same subject, repeating and inforcing his objections to the proposed legisla-

But the bill was passed and became a aw, containing a penal clause-a provision that refusal to answer any schedule question should be punished

by a fine Now, in view of these facts, how can Superintendent Porter be blamed justly for making the inquiries complained about, even if they are impertinent. In making them he is doing his duty, and ne must do that.

But the questions are not importinent. They ought to be asked, and they ought to be answered.

The questions relating to vital statistics, if answered as they should be, will give to the Government information of great importance in many ways. Similar questions are asked by the census takers of every civilized country, and only a perverted sense of the inviolability of the person can excuse any sensible person in objecting to them.

Concerning the indebtedness inquiries it is enough to say that Congress directed that statistics concerning farm mortgages should be gathered by the current census takers, and did this in response to a demand for such information made by the farmers of the West, who are breaking down under the heavy weight of the mortgages that have been placed upon their farms. And that the information sought to be obtained by these inquiries should be obtained in this way we have no doubt.

KINENE M. CAMP, in the June Century, states some facts concerning the cost of newspapers. For several years he has been gathering information upon which to buse als estimates, which is as follows:

For press dispotches
" special " ...
" local news 12,350,000

\$16,570,000 The business of the Associated Press, a mutual concern which pays nothing for its iews, and which serves its patrons at aprozimate cosi, amounts to \$1,250,000 pa unum, and that of the United Press, a toek corporation, is \$450,000 per aunum The fermer sime to provide news about all suportant events, in which work \$150,000 s telegraph tolls is expended; while the latter endeavors, above all cine, to provide accounts of events occurring in the vicinity of the respective papers served.

AMBLER GOLD MASON has a paper in the Century" for June on "The Influence of Women Upon Literature," in which she says that: "A feminine Zola of any grade if ability has not yet appeared; a in the moral purity, the touch of human sympathy, the divine quality of compassion for suffering, the swift insight tato the soul pressed down by

The heavy and the weary weight of all this unintelligible world. hat we truce the minds of women attuned to finer spiritual issues. Title broad ha manity has vitalized modern literature. Excey word of this may be true.

GOVERNOR CAMPBELL gives several good easons for his confidence in the result of this year's campulgo in Obio, but he omits tions set as frames as take to distance its potent of all-the fact that Foreign is gung to take part on the Republican side Perhaps he is afraid to call attention to it. The Republicana have exhibited a great Baye Superintendent Porter and his deal of Judgmost in dumping Morat Halassociates of the Consus flurgan gone sheed late Brooklyn, and they might, if tonce one rentirated them of it, shoul Foraker

> THE CHICAGO Housed states us a fact, not as a discovery, that: Mr. Dopew (mean, offere and trayel, and that he is a close observer and a been critic. We are glad buratese of this and if Mr. Depay over ime out to be mother kind of man we shall regret this deplorable fast feetur and

THE NEW YORK Works prices to the fact at the proposal to amond the constitution in the \$5,000,000 to the World's Full scheme graded by some public journals with beering predictions of the foliuse of the onterprine, and with an apparently glorial an-

tions will not be verified by the event, and these enticipations will be disappendic. Chicago knows no such word as efall We somit that she is not the fairest among ten thomsond, but her World's Pair will ! the biggest and best affair that was ever known on the earth, and if it is beaten in the next coming four bundred years by any city on this globe, or on any other globe discovered bereafter, may we be there to see.

THE NEW YORK Hornld, asserts the be-Het that the demoralizing influence of the Londstona Lottery is shown in the savings bank figures of that State, "Between 1879 and ISO," anys the Heald, "the savings bunks in the whole country have nearly doubled the aggregate amount of their deanks of Louislana, which were only \$2,000,000 in 1878-9, had dropped to 2015draws from these facts the inference that the surplus carnings of the poor people of Lemislans went lote the pockets of the lottery company. But, why did not the surplus earnings of the poor people of atte States go into the pockets of that company Is it logical to assert that (1) the Louisons Lottery is located in Louisians, (2) the deposits of the savings banks of that Stat were decreased between 1878-9 and 1888-9 \$1,086,000; and therefore (3) this decrease went into the pockets of the lottery company? If this is logical, how can the fact be explained that the savings banks in the other States have nearly doubled the aggregate amount of their deposits, and that the patronage of the lottery is derived principally from those States ! Undoubt. diy a greater proportion of the people of Illinois, for instance, than of Louisiana, patronices the lottery, and get the savings bank business of Illipois is not in an unfourishing condition. Of course, the lottery business is not an elevating business, but it can't be put down by the savings

FRED, MUSSEY, a Well-known Washingon correspondent of the Cincinnati Comvial Garatte, is now in Richmond doing the Lee monument affair. Among other things of interest he has this to say about be display of Confederate bunting:

be display of Confederate to-day and ob-ingoing about this city to-day and ob-serving the decorations, I notice that nearly, if not all, of the Confederate flags displayed to the confederate flags displayed are of Northern manufacture. Certainty 25,000 Confederate flags have been manu factured to the North and sent here for dis play on this occusion. I have been into namy places whose from are ornamented with flags of the Confederacy, and have ob-tained the names of the manufacturers of the banners. I found that the flags and the banners. I found that the flags and bunting came from two cotton factories in Connecticut and Massachusetts. I also learned that one factory in Ohio had made a bid for the delivery of Confederate flags in Richmond. As the contract stands, nearly all of the flags and the bunting is furnished by a Massachusetts firm, and the particulars of this deal may possibly be furnished by Hou, Ben Sutler.

Without stopping to consider what the Rev. Ellot Furioso Shepard will say t all this, we proceed to quote the paragrap with which Mr. Mussey closes his dispoto the Commercial Gaussie of the 27th There is no doubt about the fact th the confing waveling will be the greates occasion of the kind ever known in the South. Upon Lee all the South can extra its love and veneration. He, of all the man prominent in the great, gallary and famous uprising of the South, was the thosen bero and knight, some pear of on

SEEN IN THE LOBBIES.

Edward Young of Greenville, Miss., who an applicant for the postmastership of that city, was seated on one of the settees n the lobby of Willurd's Hotel last evening alking politics to a party of friends. Mr. Young belongs to the new school of Reablicans in the South and views with tlarm the passage of a national election law. In speaking of the Administration Mr. Young said that there was some growling among the Republicans in the South, and it would be wise for the party not to ignore the complaints, "if the President," said he, "would appoint to office Republicans who are natives of the State and who are Republicans on principle, instead of for patronage only, it would be better for the Administration. But nevertheless, Mississippi will send a solid Harrison delegation to the National Convention in '92." Mr. Young said he was surprised to see the Elections Committee of the House turn down General Chalmers. "I've heard it said by a number of Republicans," said Young, "that if General Chalmers had been a carpet-bag Republican instead of a native one, he would have been given Morgan's seat." The con test for the Greenvilla postoffice has bee dragging along for several months, Mr. Young continuing to lead in the ruce.

There are some very prominent Michi anders in the city. Among them are exmater E. G. Horr of Saginaw and Hou. John T. Rich of Lapser. They are registered at the St. James. Mr. Rich was recently appointed by Governor Luce commissioner of railroads for the State. He is here to attend the meeting of Rathroad Commissioners now in progress before the inter State Commerce Commission, Mr. Ric ust now is the most conspicuous candidate for the gubernatorial nomination. Since he withdrawal of Minister Palmer the Rich boom has advanced 100 per cent. He wa ormerly Speaker of the Michigan House of depresentatives. He will probably scours he nomination without much effort unless Congressman Ellis decides to enter the ace, and J. that event Michigan politica ould take a lively turn. Ex-Sonator Horr ontinues to be a potent factor in Michi-

Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Will Cumbaci of Greenburgh, Ind., arrived here yester day evening and was driven to the Ebbitt, where spartments had been reastwood for bim. "Governor" Cumback looks well, and, from his manner, he leads you to believe that everything is serent in floosierdon After registering "Governor" Ctimback went to his youn, arranged his dist and then hied binnell to the White Souse, where he dised with the President It is supposed they discussed the suitica ondition of the indiana Republican

while the desert was being served. Hon. John A. Blugham of Ohio, who many years ugo was one of the Republican leaders on the floor of the House, and was chieter to Japan ducing Hayes' administration, came in late last evening and registered at the Ebbitt. As soon as his presence was known quite a number of promiment speople called to pay their suspects The first person to call was ex-diovernor E. Oxnahan of Brandon, Vt., who arrived the Middle series in the evening. How. will Cumback and Major McKinley paid their respects later in the evenings.

J. J. Thornton of Melbourne arrived this morning and registered at the Hotel Importal. Mr. Thornton is here booking after some Avalvation interests affected by the tariff bill; He will remain screen

R. M. Sristow and S. Charles Potter, Fallows of the E. G. S., Loudon, arrived this tierping and registered at Willard's. d), Molfett, Collector of Costons at Cain dee, N. J., came in last evening and to stopping at Willand's.

Bon, Charing H. Knoll of West Virghila s stopping at the St. James. Judge W. B. Flemening of Louisville and Judge J. M. Spalding of Murgacheld, State, are at the Shorekam. They are here attend a meeting of Raffrond Commisners now in progress before the Interate Commerce Commission, -

William J. Boyd and L. G. Call of Nav turb, and ideorge H. Cruig of Newark, N. are at the Randall.

Smith Asker of New York, S. T. Leman and wife of Hotyoke, Mass., and Horsco Brook of Harrisburg are among the arvals at the kiggs House this morning. Hou, Henry Libbey and General V. D. froner of Virginia are registered at the

W. P. Clyde of New York, president of the Circle Steamship Company, is at the triington. He is here tooking after some allly now under consideration in the House Commerce Committee.

Hon. L. W. Gillehrist of Nebraska is at the Arlington. Mr. Gilchrist is a member. of the Nebraska State Board of Transportation. He is interested in some matters ow before Congress.

Mrs. Skinner and the Misses Skinner of Chicago, A. B. Frank and wife of Bloomngrow, 111., and John C. Haskell of South zrolina are staying at the Arlington. Frank B. Tracy of New York, son of

secretary Tracy, is here on a visit. He is egistered at the Arno. Ex-Senator W. J. Sewell, the political

oss of New Jersey, arrived last evening and registered at the Normandie. Frank A. Smith of Philadelphia, the epresentative of the Universal Refrigera-

or Company, is at Chamberlin's. Paul F. Mohr, the leading railroad conractor of Spokane Falls, Dak., is at the Ebbltt.

W. A. Julian of Cincinnati, James B Doyle of Philadelphia and M. L. Bouham of South Carolina are at the Metropolitan. T. C. Ferguson and Miss Ferguson of Blendale, Miss., and E. Schwab of New ors are at the National.

John Barr of Detroit, James A. Norton, rife and daughter of Tiffin, Ohio, and Hou-John Callahan of Portsmouth, Va., is regis ered at the St. James.

H. B. Cox of Hartford, J. E. Ingraham Tortda, and Miss B. M. Ingraham of St. Louis are at the Langham. Dr. H. C. Hall of New York is spending

Stealing Some Very Important Thun-

few days at Wormley's.

From the New York Telegram And now Wizard Edison is charged ith stealing some very important thunder, Mr. Walker K. Freeman ivers that he invented the incandescent electric lamp prior to August, 1878, and sent a lamp to Edison at Menlo Park, , and that about two years afte ward Edison announced the invention to the world as his own. He then a serts that Edison offered him \$50.00 f he would refrain from mentioni the fact that he was in reality the ventor, and had sent sample lamps to Edison. The lamp he claims to have sent to Edison embodies all the feature of the Edison lamp, consisting a high curbon filament of high resis ance secured to platinum wires and in-closed in a glass globe from which the air had been exhausted.

"To the Grave of S. S. Cox."

A striking feature of the letter-carriers' parade on Decoration Day will be their march to the grave of S. S. Cox. their constant champion in Congress, to whom they chiefly owe the amelioration of their lot which makes their arduous service tolorable. This manly tribute by the employes of a Republican Administration to the memory of a distinguished Democrat will not be reguided in a partisan sense by good Democrats, but as a recognition induced by gratitude and broad patriotism. A Dark Mystery,

Why the Sultan should have ordered been's works to be translated into Turkish is a darker mystery than any that has yet been furnished us by the Moslem. The Turkish men will no Moslem. ore read Ibsen than they would read the Rev. Joseph Cook, and as the Turk don't know their letters the whole affair is impenetrable. But per-haps the translator is a nephew of the Great is the administration.

The Republican Party and Quay, From the Christian The silence of many of the Republian journals regarding the recent dislosures about Mr. Quay is profoundly liscouraging. Those disclosures have some in a form which cannot be met silence; silence will be taken to mean and will mean, confession. The Re publican party cannot afford to have the chairman of its National Committeest undisturbed under such charges.

California's Example.

Micon Tolograph.

The other States will have to brace up if they expect to make displays a the World's Fair which will not look cheap beside that of California. ernor Waterman has notified the Conmers of the big show that Cali ornia wants ten acres of space for he whilst, and that the Legislature ha stready appropriated \$1,000,000 to be expended on the State display. There s nothing small about California.

THE PETTY HUMORISTS. Wagner had a coffer-dam
And it was put up so,
That every this the water moved.
The dam was sure to go.
— Philodelphia Times.

"He's a very popular actor, Miss De-vine. See, he's called out between every act." So are you, Mr. Bromley, and you're

The potato-digger always endeavous to get at the root of the thing.—Year

defendant was born deaf and dumb, and at the age of 12 he lost the power of speech. Will you explain to the court sower of speech when he was already Witness-When he was 12 years old

he was playing in a saw-mill one day and the buzz saw took off cight of his We were not in last week," writer

But wer the lapidary's art.

Georgia collor, "whon Major Brown calind to sottle his bill. He was du-termined to pay us, however, so he dipped the dollar under the door. Our ufaler found it and left for parts un nown. We have been hunting his for the past four days, but have fulled to find any trace of him, but we will catch him yet, and have a bitter reckoning."—Allante Constitution.

My dinnerte's lips were cubian care, Her hast was turnlabled gold: Har teeth were punch so while and fair My dinnerte's syst like dinners is rolled Hood's Who works at leastle such as she. I sought to not ber in my beart, Eur, vice versa, the cut tue.

— N. T. Economy Sun.

100 Bases One Buildy

"Trate, the Treasury is Ours," \$1.50 From the Courses Journa The reckless extravagance of this Ad-To Gettysburg!

ministration is causing a feeling of uncasiness among conservative members of Congress. The Government revenue from all sources for the year is estimated by the Treasury Department at \$450,400,000, while the regular appropriation bills, exclusive of the Dependent Pension bill, call for an expenditure of \$455,000,000. Miscellaneous and other appropriations will run these figures up to \$547,355,795, leaving a deficiency of \$97,006,000. No provision is made for possible appropriations for coast de-fenses, the direct tax bill and other mut-ters that may come up. Truly the Treasury is ourn; on with the dame, and let the people pay the piper.

olugalis Stands Condemned," From the Fort Worth Grants

It is James Russell Lowell, we b. lieve, who said a few years ago that "It is not the man who first says a thing who is entitled to the credit but the man who says it best." by this rule, Ingalis stands condensed not only of plagiarism, but of failing to utter the stolen thoughts as well as the one from whom he stole them. By his attempted justification of his theft he has only made matters worse, since he has virtually confessed himself guilty of offering as a tribute to the memory of a dead friend thoughts purjoined and pirated from the works of a French

"May Glut His Vengeful Peelings,"

If it will give any pleasure to the authers of the McKinley bill the World will admit that, while they strike their heaviest blows at the poor, they do not altogether neglect the rich. They have undertaken to make Imported clothes dearer, so that the poor man who is forced to shiver in expensive though cheap shouldy may glut his vengeful feelings in the fact that the man who s enriched by the taxes coming from labor will be compelled to pay more for his imported clothes.

Let the People Answer.

From the Minnespolis Je The manufacturers of oil cloth and linoleum have received extraordinary favors from the Ways and Means Committee. By the tariff of 1883 they got a raise of 40 per cent. The McKinley bill increases the alleged protective duty 75 to 100 per cent.; in every case the cheaper goods being subjected to the heaviest taxation. This is a noticeable feature in the tariff bill-the additional taxation levied upon people of moderate means who buy the cheaper goods. Are they benefited by this process?

"The Maple Sugar Crop."

From the New York Tribune The somewhat dispiriting news comes from New Hampshire that the maple sugar crop is not all that it ought to be. The season closed a few days ago, and while full reports from all the districts in which this industry usually flour ishes have not yet come to hand, the indications are that the yield will be only about two thirds of the ordinary

.. An American Enterprise." From the New York Work

The Fair is an American enterprise, and the credit of the whole country is involved in its auccess or failure. The efforts of those who have charge of it to secure funds and otherwise provide for its success should receive the generous support of all Americans whose patriotism is stronger than their local and petty prejudices. The Hat in Politica,

From the New York Tribuna The wearing of a soft hat by a politician in Europe is sufficient to denote his radical proclivities, and in the British House of Commons Mr. Bradlaugh and William O'Brien are almost he only members who affect that ticular form of headgear. Every else makes use of the high slik hat. "Clarkson Has Been at it Again."

A certain animal warped Balsam that an angel stood in his way. Clarkson has been at it again-this time in Bos-ton-warning the Republican party that the reading of Democratic and Independent newspapers by Republican voters stands in its way to the next

Presidency. ...Which Way He Will Jump."

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It Will Acquit Htm From the Mirmingham Age Merald. Senator Quay doesn't dare trust his case before a jury of twelve honest men, but he boldly leaves it in the hands of the Republican party of the nation.

A Uncless Demand From the St. Lavis Republic The demand that the Republican isplace Senator Quay from the chair manship of their national committee i Where would they find bigger rascal to put in his place?

Out of the Common Order. From the New York Seruld. There may be nothing new under the sun, but the elopement of a Buffalo man with his mother-in-law is rether out of the common order of things.

.. A Decided Donkt." From the Biologoust Disputal It is safe to express a decided doubt as to the ability of the Republican managers to put through their now force bill

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